THE Numb. 22.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, December 24, to Friday, December 31, 1736.

The MONITOR. N° 17.

Multa Dies variuſque labor mutabilis ævi
Rettulis in melius.

VIRG. ÆNEID. II.

FROM ſome private Hints, I think my ſelf obliged to ſatisfy the Curious, that they may be no longer in Doubt about the *Monitor*; and to prevent any Scrutiny in my Character, I ſhall give the Public my Hiſtory.

I intimated in the firſt Paper, that *London* is the Place to which I owe my Birth. Know then, at Seven Years old, (after ſome proper Inſtructions for my Years,) my Father ſent me to *Vicknou Virougoumamouni*, a Correſpondent of his in the Kingdom of *Mogul*, upon the *Prayagatirtam*, in order to be inſtructed in his Principles. I had not been under his Tuition Three Moons, before I diſobeyed his Command: Upon which, I was taken up by the Heels and thrown into the *Prayaga*, where I was inſtantly transform'd to a Dog of the *Daniſh* Kind. I wander'd about the Shore for Three Days; at Length, I eſpy'd the Goddeſs *Malinei*, bathing herſelf. I embrac'd the Opportunity, and follow'd her; being pretty cloſe at her Heels, a Drop of Water fell from her Locks upon my Head, and transform'd me to an *Ape*. This prov'd a lucky Change; I was immediately taken Notice of, and had all the Care imaginable taken of me. I remain'd in this happy State for a Term of Years, but happening to fall aſleep by the River Side upon a *Childermas* Day, was taken up by a *French* Factor, and ſent to his Correſpondent, a *Gaſcon* in *France*. I ſoon became *frenchified*, and learnt the Qualifications of the Country; and in a few Months was turn'd over to the Biſhop of *Toulon*, as Trainbearer at the Office of *high Maſs*. This Poſt was very eaſy; the Duty only once a Year: Here I had the Advantage of ſeeing ſeveral Parts of *France*; and my Church Performance pleas'd me much: I took it for granted, in Courſe of Time, as being a Member of the Church, I ſhould be taken Notice of in my Turn. In about Ten Years afterwards, Meſſengers were diſpatch'd all over *Europe*, to give Notice of the *Sede vacante*; and that a Conclave was preparing.

This News carried us with all Expedition to *Rome*. There I learnt a Smattering of the Virtuoſi; but to my great Misfortune, being very buſy in the Crowd at the Election, and every one eager to gorge down his *Holineſs's Benediction*; a Bear belonging to the Duke of *Parma*, that had been miſſing for ſome Time, lay concealed in the *Vatican*, and ruſh'd in among us; this Confuſion put a Stop to the Ceremony 'til they had conquer'd him, and made him a Sacrifice at the *Altar*. In this Buſtle I was trampl'd under Foot, made my *Exit*, and animated the Body of the Bear.

The Proceſſion over, and the Coaſt clear, I ſtrolled to the Sea Side, where I was taken by a ſhipwreck'd Sailor, and made his Prize. By this Means I was convey'd to *England*, and ſent to *London*; I had not been there a Week, before my Lot was caſt for *Hockley the Hole*, the antient *Amphitheatre* of *London*. I made a tolerable Reſiſtance, and gain'd Applauſe, to the Satisfaction of ſome Stars and Garters: But the Dogs being too many for me, I was obliged to ſubmit. My laſt Groan occaſioned a general Shout; but Doctor *Fauſtus* being preſent, bow'd his Magic Wand, repeating the Words of *Shakeſpear*:

----- *By my rough Magic, I have oft bedim'd*
The Noon-tide Sun ------
------ *Graves at my Command*
Have wak'd their Sleepers, op'd and let them forth.

And I inſtantly re-aſſum'd my firſt Body, to the great Surprize of the Spectators. This great and glorious Act of the Doctor, engag'd my Affections, and by the ſtrict Ties of Honour and Gratitude, (which is not to be found in every Man,) I voluntarily bound my ſelf to him for the Space of Seven Years; at the Expiration of which, I took ſhipping for this Colony, in order to ſpend the Remainder of my Days.

Theſe Transformations and Tranſmigrations, may ſeem ſtrange to ſome incredulous People; therefore, to prove the Veracity, and make it inconteſtable, I refer you to *Plato's* Book of his Republic.

Orpheus made Choice of the Body of a *Swan*, *Tamiris* that of the *Nightingale*, *Ajax's* Soul choſe the Body of a *Lion*. *Agamemnon's* animated an *Eagle*. And *Thirſites* tranſmigrated into the Body of a *Monkey*, &c. *Æneas* cutting off the Branch of a Tree, ſaw the Blood of *Polydorus* trickle down upon the Ground, and heard the following Complaint in a melancholy Tone:

Quid miſerum, Ænea, laceras? jam parce ſepulto.

Which proves the Tranſmigration of Souls into Trees, Plants, and all Things elſe, that are capable of Vegetation. Nor is this Tranſmigration of Souls confin'd alone to thoſe Parts I came from --- No! ---- they are as liable to this Part of the World as any other; and for theſe Sixty Years paſt, that I have been an Inhabitant on this Part of the Continent, I have ſeen various Transformations. Many there are that I could name, that are not the ſame Creatures they were but a few Years ago. ------ But to the Point;

This being a feſtival Time, I give a general Invitation to all Mankind. I regard no Hours, by Day or by Night every Man is welcome. My Houſe ſtands in the midſt of a Wood; and for the Eaſe of Travellers that are diſpoſed to viſit me, my Man *Dominic* has been employ'd for this Month paſt, to ſet up Hands in all croſs Roads, to prevent Gentlemen looſing their Way. And for the Encouragement of all thoſe that are willing to honour me with their Company, I do hereby poſitively affirm, that I unfold Myſteries equal to any Perſon or Perſons, that have been heretofore in this Colony, or any other of His Majeſty's Dominions, *viz.*

The Interpretation of Dreams.
The Affairs of Love.
Who is like to die a Maid.
Who not.
I name the firſt Ship in *York* River.
I name the Ship that's firſt loaded.
Who will have the largeſt Conſignments, &c.

Theſe and many other Queſtions of the like Nature, I can truly reſolve. I am no *Empirick*, as to *Divinity*; *Phyſic*; and *Law*: As I propoſe to deal honourably by Mankind, I leave each Profeſſion to each Profeſſor.

N. B. In all croſs Roads you are to take Notice, the Hand that has Two Thumbs leads to my Houſe.

Mr.

Edenton, North-Carolina, Dec. 14, 1736.

Mr. *Parks*,

I AM one of your Subſcribers for the *Gazette*; and as I found in one of them, our Governor's Speech at the Opening the laſt Seſſion, I expected (as I might reaſonably) to ſee in the next, the Addreſs of the Upper and Lower Houſes, in Anſwer to it. But to my great Surprize, ſome Months have paſs'd, and neither of them have been yet publiſhed.

I was much aſtoniſhed, when I heard it objected, "That His Excellency look'd upon it as no Addreſs to "him, becauſe he had not receiv'd it; and for that Rea-"ſon, might not ſo well reliſh it's Publication." How far this may weigh with you, to diſappoint the Expectations of your Readers, I can't ſay; but I am ſure, that to the Judicious, it muſt appear an undeniable Reaſon for its being made Public; otherwiſe, the Ill-natur'd will have but too great a Latitude of forming ſtrange Ideas of ſo uncommon an Incident, to the Prejudice of either our Governor or our Repreſentatives; whoſe Conduct it more particularly concerns the People of this Province to enquire into; and at whoſe Requeſt, I tranſmit you the incloſed Addreſs, which I deſire you'll give a Place to in your *Gazette*. I heartily wiſh your Printing of it, may occaſion the Publication of the Addreſs of the Honourable the Upper Houſe, to the Governor, which His Excellency was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh with his Acceptance.

I am, Sir, *&c*,

To His Excellency GABRIEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of *NORTH-CAROLINA*.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Burgeſſes now aſſembled at *Edenton*.

THE Aſſurances Your Excellency is pleas'd to give us in Your Speech to both Houſes, of Your earneſt Deſires to promote and eſtabliſh the true Intereſt of this Province, gives the greateſt Satisfaction and Joy to this Houſe; and from thence we imagine, that You have no Intention of making Demands for Your own Advantage; and that no ſuch mean and unworthy Views could induce Your Excellency to call us together.

So pleaſing, Sir, are the Hopes and Proſpects we have from Your Excellency, that the Public Diſorders of this Province will be regulated, its Grievances redreſs'd, its Abuſes reformed, and all its Defects ſupplied: Our Money uſefully emploied, and Order, Peace, and Quiet, (great Strangers to this Colony) eſtabliſhed amongſt us, upon the ſecureſt Foundation; that we cannot but return our moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks to Your Excellency for Your Speech to both Houſes, and for thoſe Invitations therein You have kindly given us, to act for the true and ſubſtantial Good of our Country. And we beg Leave to aſſure Your Excellency, that no Fault, either to the Diſadvantage or Diſcredit of this Province, ſhall lye at our Doors; and that we are met together, with the moſt ſincere Reſolutions and Intentions of providing ſuch neceſſary and wholeſome Laws, as may anſwer the Ends propoſed to us by Your Excellency, and enable You to put the good Deſigns You are pleas'd to expreſs in Your Speech, in Execution.

And ſhould we, Sir, be remiſs on our Parts, how juſtly ſhould we be condemned for not diſcharging that Duty (ſo incumbent upon us) to Thoſe we repreſent. The ſeveral Matters recommended to us by Your Excellency, ſo ſelf-evidently ſpeak the Good they will be to the Country, that we heartily rejoice at Your propoſing them; which we have often thought of, and long deſired ſhould have been done. And we therefore flatter ourſelves, that what other Laws neceſſary for the Good of this Province, and to redreſs thoſe Grievances we have ſo long labour'd under, (tho' not expreſsly recommended by Your Excellency,) will when preſented to You (if not contrary to the Roial Inſtructions) meet with Your ready Aſſent and Approbation.

But we cannot omit particularly mentioning the Officers Fees, which by a Law of this Province were aſcertained; and yet that Law hath been diſregarded, and larger and other Fees taken by many Officers than were allowed thereby. And we ſhall endeavour to ſearch the Bottom of that Evil, and detect the guilty Perſons, as You have recommended to us.

We are ſorry to find no Mention made of our Quit-Rents in Your Excellency's Speech; ſo great is the Hardſhip we labour under in that Reſpect, that the People of this Province are not able to comply with the Terms and Method of Paiment, and which we conceive are contrary to our Laws; for notwithſtanding the Paper Money now Current, by a Law paſs'd ſince Your Excellency's Arrival, is declared to be equal to *Sterling*, as Five to One; and altho' it does not appear to us, by any Law, that the Quit-Rents are paiable, other than in Goods, at Prices rated by Law, or Paper Bills: Yet the Collectors and Receivers of Rents, have preſumed to take of the Inhabitants, by Way of Diſtreſs, Eight Pounds in Paper Bills for One due in Rents, beſides extravagant Demands for Charges, from ſuch as did not carry their Rents to certain Places at Times appointed; and Seven for One from thoſe who came to thoſe Places appointed: We therefore hope Your Excellency will concur to redreſs this Grievance.

Permit us, Sir, to aſſure Your Excellency, that the real Good and Welfare of this Province is what we have moſt at Heart, and what we will ſteadily purſue; and ſhall look upon thoſe (if any ſuch there are) as Enemies to the Public Peace, Tranquility, and Weal of this Province, that ſhall uſe any Art or Contrivance to divert or retard our good Deſigns.

And we ſhall always gratefully acknowledge Your Excellency's Intentions to encourage the Good of this Province.

By Order of the Houſe,

(Copy)

William Downing, *Speaker*.

LONDON, October 5.

THE Miniſters of Great-Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Pruſſia, and the United Provinces, that is in a manner the whole Proteſtant World, have reiterated their Solicitations at the Imperial Court for the Revocation of the Clauſe of the Treaty of Ryſwick.

The Pope, on the other Hand, has wrote to all the Catholick Courts of Europe, to exhort them to oppoſe it, as threatening to weaken the Romiſh Power and Intereſt.

The Demand which the Proteſtant Powers have made to the Imperial Court for the Revocation of a Clauſe in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Ryſwick, exciting more and more the Attention of the Publick, it muſt be acceptable to our Readers to explain the Nature of that Affair. The ſaid Article, when the Treaty was firſt drawn up in the Congreſs, ran thus: "In the firſt Place, Reſti-"tution ſhall be made to his Sacred Imperial Majeſty "and the Empire, and to the States and Members thereof, "by the Moſt Chriſtian King, of whatever was ſeiz'd, as "well during the War, and by Way of Fact, as under "the Names of Unions, be they Places or Juriſdictions "ſituate in Alſatia; as alſo under the Name of Re-unions, "all Decrees, Arrets, and Declarations, being made void, "which upon that Account, have been put forth by the "Chambers of Metz and Befanſon; as alſo the Council "of Briſac: And all Things ſhall be brought into the "ſame State, they were before ſuch Seizures, Unions or "Re-unions were made: and are for the Future no manner "of Way to be alter'd or incommoded." But when it came afterwards to be read, in order for Signing, the Ambaſſadors of the Emperor and France would add the following Clauſe, "*Provided always*, That in all theſe "Places the Roman Catholick Religion ſhall remain in "the ſame State as at preſent." The Miniſters of moſt of the Evangelick States of the Empire proteſted againſt this Addition, as contrary to the Treaty of Weſtphalia, which ought to have ſerv'd as a Baſis to that of Ryſwick, and withdrew; only thoſe of Wurtemberg, the Counties of Wetteravia, and the City of Frankfort ſign'd it. In the Years 1698 and 1699, it was moved in the Dyet of Ratisbon to annul this Clauſe, and Six Commiſſioners

were

were appointed of each Religion to examine into this Affair, and determine it; but it never came to any Thing, the Proteſtants making the Treaty of Weſtphalia the Standard to weigh their Reſolutions by, to which the Roman Catholicks would never conſent. In 1702, after the breaking of the Treaty of Rytwick, this Affair was brought again before the Dyet, and met with the ſame Difficulties as before. It was propos'd at the Hague in 1709, and referr'd to the General Peace. The Congreſs of Utrecht being aſſembled in 1713, the Court of England demanded in her Propoſals of Peace made to France, that the ſaid Clauſe be aboliſhed, and that the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhould not hinder the ſettling the Affairs of Religion in the Empire on the Foot of the Treaty of Weſtphalia; to which Lewis XIV anſwered, "That out of Regard to England, he conſented this Affair ſhould be ſettled with the Empire agreeable to the Treaty of Weſtphalia, and that he did not pretend to make any Alteration in the Tenour of the ſaid Treaty, with reſpect to Religion." In conſequence of this Anſwer, was founded the Twenty Firſt Article in the Treaty of Utretcht, ſign'd March 20, (31,) 1713, which is exactly in the ſame Words. Such are the Motives on which the preſent Demand for revoking the Clauſe is founded; the *reſtor'd* Places which the ſaid Clauſe has in View are, the Electorate of Treves, the Biſhoprick of Spire, the Palatinate on the other Side the Rhine, the Dutchy of Deux Ponts, the Brisgaw, the Black Foreſt, &c. ſo that if the Clauſe is annull'd, the Proteſtant Religion ought to be eſtabliſhed in thoſe Places, as it was before the War which preceeded the Treaty of Rytwick.

The Elector, Archbiſhop of Mentz, has returned an Anſwer to the Letter which the Pope wrote to exhort him to oppoſe the Revocation of this Clauſe, purporting, that "as this Revocation has been ſolemnly promis'd by France to Great-Britain and Holland, and the granting it at this Time abſolutely neceſſary to oblige thoſe Powers, that they may be induced to ſet their Hands to the perfecting the General Peace, he thinks the furthering the Tranquility of Europe of more Conſequence than any little Punctillio to the Church; in Defence of which, however in Matters of Importance, he is ready to ſacrifice his Life, &c."

They adviſe from Madrid, that the Emperor's Renunciation of Naples and Sicily, in favour of Don Carlos, being arrived to the full Satisfaction of the Court, his Catholick Majeſty had ſent Directions to that young Prince to ſign an Act, renouncing Parma, Placentia, and Tuſcany, to his Imperial Majeſty, with Reſerve for a future Diſcuſſion of his Claim to the allodial Eſtates in thoſe Dutchies. This Inſtrument is to be carried to Vienna, by the Ambaſſador his Catholick Majeſty has order'd to proceed thither from Venice. The great Variety of Buſineſs which pours in on every Side upon Don Patinho, Prime Miniſter of Spain, has thrown him into a Fever. Mr. Keen has frequent Conferences at Court on the Affair of the South-Sea-Company; but we cannot learn he has as yet ſucceeded. Count Monrijo remains ſtill at St. Ildefonſo. 'Tis reckon'd ſomewhat ſtrange, that the Spaniſh Officer, who is gone to Lavera Crux to direct the Commerce, has order'd that none of the Merchandizes which arrived there by the laſt Flota ſhould be offered to Sale, under the Forfeiture of 8000 Pieces of Eight, and Baniſhment. 'Tis very well known, that the French, Engliſh, and Dutch Nations, are conſiderably intereſted in the ſaid Merchandizes.

The 6000 Imperialiſts who are to enter Tuſcany, to ſecure the Succeſſion to the Duke of Lorrain, are advanced to the Frontiers, to be ready to take Poſſeſſion when the Spaniards quit it.

The Number of Troops which the French have drawn into their Flanders, to the Amount of 90 Battallions of Foot, and 18 Regiments of Horſe, and the Quantities of Grain which they have laid up at Dunkirk, ſaid to exceed 30,000 Barrels, have given his Majeſty, and the States General great Umbrage; and they have in Conjunction demanded of the Court of France to know the Meaning of ſuch Meaſures.

They write from Croatia, that ſeveral Turkiſh Officers, aſſiſted by Engineers, &c. have advanced into that Province without Leave, and took a Survey of ſeveral Fortreſſes on the River Una; and that the commanding Officer of one of them having demanded their Buſineſs, they anſwered him haughtily, and in Terms very diſreſpectfully to the Emperor.

His Imperial Majeſty continues his Preparations for the Turkiſh War, with the ſame Diligence as ever; and the Chamber of Finances is entered into a freſh Treaty with certain Bankers in Holland, to borrow a conſiderable Sum of Money of them at a very advantageous Intereſt.

The Republick of Venice prepares for a War with Turkey. Our Advices from Italy aſſure, that the Seven Spaniſh Men of War at Specie, are ordered to be victualled, and that they will be join'd by Five others, to ſail on an Expedition to Morea. The King of Sardinia deſigns, in caſe of a War with Turky, to take Advantage of the Confuſion, and reconquer the Iſland of Cyprus, which formerly belong'd to the Houſe of Savoy.

The Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Emperor having determin'd to wait the Iſſue of a Mediation undertaken by the Maritime Powers, for effecting a Peace between the Turks and Ruſſians, before he declares againſt the former, has ordered his Troops into Winter Quarters; but that every Thing may be prepared for opening an early Campaign, in caſe of a Rupture. He has named Three Generals of the Ordinance, One General of Horſe, Ten Field-Marſhal Lieutenant-Generals, 19 Major-Generals, and Two Adjutant-Generals: Count Seckendorff is to command in Chief. Mr. Tahlman, the Imperial Miniſter at Conſtantinople, is actually forbidden to depart the Grand Signior's Dominions without Leave.

Our Advices ſeem univerſally to agree that the Ruſſian Army is advanced to the Banks of the Dnieper, on the oppoſite Side of which River lies the Grand Vizir, encamp'd and ſtrongly entrench'd. Count Munich has left a Force in the Lines of Precop ſufficient to defend them, and erected Redoubts at certain Diſtances between them and his Camp, not only to prevent any Surpriſe, but alſo to ſecure a free Communication between the Forces he had left in the ſaid Lines and his Camp. A few Days before he march'd with his Troops from Precop, a Body of Tartars ruſh'd on a ſudden upon the Horſes belonging to the Ruſſian Cavalry as they were graſing, and carried them away, before the Colonel who commanded Three Regiments ſet to guard them, could get his Men in a Poſture to oppoſe the Enemy; but he ſoon aſſembled his Men, purſued the Tartars, and re-took moſt of the Horſes. The Tartars had about 360 Men kill'd in the Action, and the Ruſſians loſt Horſes to about the ſame Number.

The Tartars have made a Deſcent on One of the Provinces of Poland, and carried off ſeveral Hundred Peaſants into Slavery; but the Poles having complain'd to the Cham of it, he diſowned them for his Subjects, and ſaid he ſhould be glad if they were taken and treated as Robbers. 'Tis talk'd that the firſt Operation of the Ruſſian Army will be the Siege of Choczim, which the Czarina will give to Poland, in full of her Pretenſions for the Livonia, and other Demands.

The King of Poland deſigns to eſtabliſh a Military Order, the Badge of which will conſiſt of a Croſs with 8 Points, having on one Side the Picture of St. Henry, and on the other the Words *Pietate & Fortitudine*, hanging to a Purple-colour'd Ribbon on the Breaſt. His Majeſty has ordered a certain Revenue to be ſet apart for the Support of this Order; and 'tis ſaid that each Knight will be allowed a Penſion of 500 Crowns per Annum. The Number to be made at preſent, is not to exceed Twenty.

The Court of Ruſſia have received certain Advice, that the Peace between the Porte and the New Sophy of Perſia, is upon the Point of being concluded. Upon this News, Three Couriers were diſpatched away from Petersbourg; One to the Court of Vienna, another to Count Munich, and a Third to Perſia, to know if the Terms of this Agreement are not contrary to the Engagements the Sophy entered into with that Court.

Two Ambaſſadors are arrived at Petersburg from the new Emperor of China, to notify to the Czarina his Acceſſion to the Throne, and to confirm the Treaty of

Trade

Trade and Friendſhip which his Predeceſſor concluded with her Czarian Majeſty. That Court intends to propoſe a new Treaty of Commerce to the new Emperor, more extenſive than the former, by which the Ruſſians promiſe themſelves great Advantages.

We hear that Daniel Malden, who ſome Time ago broke twice out of Newgate after Condemnation, has been retaken at Canterbury, being betray'd by a Woman who paſs'd for his Wife.

Sept. 16. Letters from Edinburgh of the 9th Inſtant ſay, that on the Tueſday Night before, the moſt outrageous and violent Inſult to the Laws and Conſtitution of the Nation was made in that City, that perhaps ever happened in any civilized Country, *viz.*

A few Minutes before 10 at Night, a Multitude of People, moſt of them from the Country, ruſh'd in upon the City-guard on a ſudden, turn'd out all the Soldiers, and ſeiz'd all the Fire-Arms, &c. in the Guard; at the ſame Inſtant of Time, others having poſted themſelves near the ſeveral Gates of the City, made themſelves Maſters of the ſame; and then attack'd the Priſon. The Magiſtrates, with ſeveral Members of the Council and Burghers, attempted to ſuppreſs them; but they threw Stones in ſo violent a manner, and wounded ſeveral of thoſe that attended the Magiſtrates, with Lochaber-axes and Buts of Muſquets, and at the ſame Time threatened to Fire, that they were forced to retire. The Mob now finding themſelves abſolute Maſters, immediately ſet Fire to the Priſon Door, and in leſs than an Hour forced their Way up Stairs; they then diſmiſs'd all the Priſoners, ſeiſed Capt. Porteous, dragged him down Stairs, and hurried him thro' the Streets to the Graſs-market, where they broke open a Shop, and took out a Coil of Ropes, tied it by one End about Capt. Porteous's Neck, and throwing the other End over a Dyer's Croſs-trees, cloſe by the common Place of Execution, they hoiſted him up and hang'd him. The Body was taken down about break of Day, and put into a Church hard by.

That Forenoon his Corpſe was interred in the Grey Friars Church-yard.

Yeſternight about 50 of the Welch Fuzileers, commanded by proper Officers, reinforced the Garriſon of the Caſtle; Two Companies of the City Train'd Bands mounted Guard in the Burrow-room and Council-houſe, and there was a Guard at the Netherbow. But there was not the leaſt Appearance of Diſturbance all Night; nor indeed have we heard of any other Miſchief done the Night the Riot happened, but what's above narrated.

No leſs than 17 Criminals eſcaped from the City Goal on this Occaſion; among whom, are the Dragoon, who was indicted for the Murder of the Butcher's Wife in Dunſe, the Two New-haven Men lately brought in from Blackneſs-Caſtle for Smuggling, Seven Centinels of the City-guard, &c. who were confined for firing at Wilſon's Execution. The Priſoners in the City-guard were in like manner ſet at Liberty.

About 14 Tradeſmen or others were taken up the Morning after the Riot, and committed to the Cannongate Priſon, 11 of whom are ſince diſcharged; but the other 3 not giving ſo good an Account of themſelves, remain in Cuſtody.

Porteous declared with his lateſt Breath, that he never gave Orders to Fire, ſaying at that Time, *don't fire*; which the Guard miſunderſtood, and fired contrary to his Order.

It appears that this intolerable Inſult put upon our Government, was a premeditated Thing, and not a ſudden Fit of a giddy Multitude; therefore it is not to be wonder'd, if proper Meaſures are taking to prevent the further Conſequences thereof.

On Saturday laſt was publiſhed Her Majeſty's Proclamation, for diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to Juſtice, the Perſons concerned in the barbarous Murder of Capt. John Porteous: Her Majeſty promiſes and declares, That if any Perſons concerned ſhall, before the 20th of November next, diſcover any Perſon or Perſons, ſhall receive the Sum of 200 l. Sterling, for every ſuch Offender; which Sum is to be paid by the Lords of the Treaſury, without any further, or other Warrant.

Entered in the Lower Diſtrict of James *River.*

November 1. Sloop Tryal, of Bermuda, John Dickenſon, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— 3. Sloop Pearl, of Bermuda, Joſeph Underwood, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— 5. Sloop Samuel, of Bermuda, Iſrael Brownlow, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— Schooner Sanders, of Virginia, John Thomas, Maſter, from Virginia.

——— Sloop Providence, of Virginia, Joſeph Ivey, Maſter, from Virginia.

——— 8. Sloop Neptune, of Bermuda, Zeth Harvey, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— Ship Pomery, of Boſton, John Rouſe, Maſter, from Boſton.

——— Schooner John, of Salem, Hezekiah Oben, Maſter, from Salem.

——— 13 Sloop Elizabeth, of Bermuda, R. Robinſon, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— Sloop Byton, of Bermuda, Joſeph Diff, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— 18 Sloop Homing-Bird, of Philadelphia, John Paynten, Maſter, from Philadelphia.

——— 23 Sloop Sarah, of Bermuda, John Briggs, Maſter, from Anguilla.

——— Sloop May, of Bermuda, Benjamin Jenings, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— 26. Brig. Polly, of Virginia, Alexander Baynes, Maſter, from St. Chriſtophers.

——— Brig Charming Anne, of Virginia, J. Brown, Maſter, from Antigua.

——— 30. Sloop Mary and Elizabeth, of Bermuda, Breſtow Brown, Maſter, from Antigua.

December 2. Sloop Anne, of Virginia, William McNavy, Maſter, from Barbadoes.

——— 3. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, of Bermuda, Anthony Spencer, Maſter, from Bermuda.

——— 4. Sloop Pearl, of Bermuda, John Catling, Maſter, from Anguilla.

——— Sloop Catharine, of Virginia, David Whitney, Maſter, from North-Carolina.

——— Schooner Teneriffe, of Boſton, William Downing, Maſter, from Barbadoes.

——— 13. Sloop Endeavour, of Boſton, Thomas Weſtion, Maſter, from Boſton,

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